

KIBALENKO, A.P.:

"The effect of manganese fertilizers on the harvest and sugar content of sugar beets." In Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Melays Tserkov' Agricultural Inst. Kiev, 1956

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science)

So: Knizhnyaya Letopis', No. 12, 1956

KIBALISHA, A.F. (Kybalenko, A.F.)

Role of boron in the processes of phosphorylation and respiration
of plants. Dop. AN URSSR no.9:1231-1236 1955.

(NBER 1219)

1, Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN URSSR.

PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION

KIBALENKO, E.P.

38

Preliminary defecation of diffusion juices and its importance in manufacturing of long-preserved beets. E. P. Kibalenko and Z. M. Popova. *Sukhas* 1940, No. 7, 3-5.

Optimum results were obtained by the following procedure: Diffusion juices at 35-40° were treated with 0.3% lime, defecated for 20 min., heated up to 85°, treated with 3% lime and carbonated for 10 min. to 0.07% CaO.

V. R. Balkov

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KIBALENKO, E. P.

20

EA

Production of clinkerless lime-ash cement. K. P. Kibalenko (Manitow Sugar Refinery, Vinnitsa). *Sakhar. Zhurn.* 20, No. 9, 31-7(1947).—Sugar-refinery fuel says 77% and more ash of CaO 3.7-8.8, SiO₂ 40.5-47.5, Al₂O₃ 10.0-21.8, Fe₂O₃ 10.0-35.0, MgO 1.8-2.1, and SO₂ 1.5-3.8%. Ash was proportioned with fresh unslaked lime to give a cement of CaO 53.0, SiO₂ 20.5, Al₂O₃ 6.5, Fe₂O₃ 10.5, MgO 2.0, SO₂ 1.5, and ignition loss 4.0%. Hydraulic modulus 1.42, sp. gr. 2.80, and coeff. of satn. 0.90. In calcg. the coeff. of satn., the coeff. for SiO₂ was taken as 1.9 instead 2.8 as for portland cement. The main difference is that the first has more Fe₂O₃ and slightly less SiO₂. Setting of lime-ash cement starts in 80 min. and ends 2 hrs. after the addn. of water; with addn. of 2% gypsum, setting starts in 1 hr. and 30 min. and ends after 4 hrs. No vol.

changes were observed after water immersion for 27 days with hot samples 24 hrs. after mixing with hot water, and after steaming for 4 hrs. Exposure of plate, 24 hrs. after prepa., to air at 120° for 2 hrs. resulted in short, narrow, unradial drying cracks on the whole surface of both sides. Tensile strengths after storage for 7 and 28 days in air were 5.7 and 8-12 kg./sq. cm. and in water, 3-5 and 4-6 kg./sq. cm., resp.; corresponding values of cement-sand mixes (1:3) were 3-5 and 6.7 in air and 2-3 and 4-5 kg./sq. cm. in water. Crushing tests were not made for lack of equipment. Rise in temp. during setting was 6-7°, normal amt. of water for mixing 30-35% by wt., and adherence to iron was as good as for portland cement. In dry places, cement hardened in 15-20 days and in damp places in 30-40 days; attempts to improve this by the addn. of 2% gypsum, 2-5% CaCl₂, 5% caustic soda, and 2% NaCl + 2% gypsum + 2% water glass proved fruitless. An improvement was shown by addn. of finely ground red brick to the cement; addn. of brick powder and 5% Ca(OCl)₂ (by wt. of mixt.) accelerated hardening, and increased strength, and samples withstood 4-hr. boiling. Clinker cement was made by firing to the fusion point, and tests with shapes made from ground clinker gave good results, not below those obtained with portland cement. Cement-sand mixes (1:2 and 1:3) possessed good cementing characteristics. Cement is equally stable in dry and moderately damp places; in particularly dry places, infrequent watering is necessary. Cement should be used in rich mixes. Calcns. and methods of prepa. are given. B. Z. Kamich

195

VLASYUK, P.A., akademik; KIBALENKO, P.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MANORIK,
A.V. [Manoryk, A.V.], kand.biolog.nauk, otv.za vypusk;
MASLOBOYSHCHIKOVA, O.S. [Masloboishchykova, O.S.], red.;
POTOTSKAYA, L.A. [Potots'ka, L.A.], tekhn.red.

[Advice for the use of boron fertilizers in agriculture] Reko-
mendatsii po zastosuvanniu bornykh dobryv u sil's'komu hospo-
darstvi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrain's'koi akademii sil's'kohospodars'kykh
nauk, 1961. 10 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrain's'kii naukovo-doslidnyi instytut fiziologii roslyn.
(Fertilizer and manures)

KIBALENKO, Teresa; PANNERT, Leszek

Studies on the electrophoretic picture of the blood serum in premature infants. *Pediat. pol.* 38 no.2:145-155 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Wczesniakow Katedry Propedutyki Pediatrii AM w Warszawie Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr med. Z. Lejmbach
Kierownik Zakladu: doc. dr med. I. Bielicka.

(INFANT, PREMATURE)
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS)

EYSYMONTT, Irena; SOSNOWSKA, Alicja; KIBALENKO, Teresa

Staphylococcus aureus infections at an obstetric clinic. *Pediat. polska* 31 no.8:881-885 Aug 56.

1. Z Kliniki Polozniczej--Kier. doc. dr. med. J. Lesinski i z
Kliniki Niemowlecej--Kier. doc. dr. med. I. Bielicka, Instytutu
Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie, Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr. med.
Fr. Groer, Warszawa, Kasprzaka 17 IMiDz.

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, epidemiology,
in obst. clinic (Pol))

BIELICKA, Izabela; KIBALENKO, Teresa

Birth injuries of the adrenals in premature newborn infants.
Pediat. pol. 36 no.5:481-493 '61.

1. Z Zakładu Wczesniaków przy Katedrze Propedeutyki Pediatrii AM
w Warszawie Kierownik Zakładu: doc. dr med. I. Bielicka.
(BIRTH INJURY) (INFANT PREMATURE dis)
(ADRENAL GLAND wds & inj)

KIBALENKO, Teresa

Attempted application of an objective complex method in evaluating the degree of maturity in a premature infant. *Pediat. pol.* 36 no.6: 605-614 '61.

1. Z Zakładu Wczesniaków przy Katedrze Propedeutyki Pediatrii AM w Warszawie Kierownik Zakładu: doc. dr med. I. Bielicka Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr med. Z. Lejmbach.
(INFANT PREMATURE)

5(3), 5(4), 24(7)

SOV/51-7-1-19/27

AUTHORS: Bubnov, N.N., Kibalko, I.A., Tsopalov, V.F. and Shlyapintokh, V.Ya.

TITLE: On the Nature of the Intermediate Product in the Reaction of Photo-reduction of Eosin (O prirode promezhutochnogo produkta v reaktsii fotovosstanovleniya eosina)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 117-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Eosin solution in pyridine (10^{-4} mole/litre) was photoreduced in the presence of ascorbic acid (10^{-3} mole/litre). A SVDSH-250 lamp was used as the light source and the reaction was studied using an electron-paramagnetic-resonance (e.p.r.) spectrometer with high-frequency modulation of the magnetic field. The e.p.r. spectrum (the upper figure on p 118) was a triplet with the component intensities in the ratio 1:2:1 (the hyperfine-structure splitting was $\Delta H = 4.6 \pm 0.2$ oersted). The e.p.r. spectrum was due to an intermediate product in the photo-reduction reaction; the shape of the spectrum confirmed earlier

Card 1/2

SOV/51-7-1-19/27

On the Nature of the Intermediate Product in the Reaction of Photoreduction of
Eosin

suggestions (Refs 1, 2) that (1) the intermediate product is eosin semiquinone, and that (2), in the photochemically-active state, eosin is a metastable biradical. There are 2 figures and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 3 German, 2 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 2/2

1-11-65
 AUTHOR: Tal'rose, V. L.; Featlyarov, G. D.; Orshakov, Y. I.; Kibalko, L. A.

TITLE: Equipment for determining the composition of a complex mixture of gases.

SOURCE: Sovietian Instrumentation, no. 6, 1965, 72

SUBJECT: gas mixture, gas spectroscopy, gas chromatography, gas analysis

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for determining the composition of a complex mixture of gases. The equipment includes a capillary chromatograph and a mass spectrometer. The chromatograph is directly connected to the inflow of the ion source in the mass spectrometer.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 257861 ENTR: 00 SUB CODE: NS,00

NO REF COPY: 000 OTHER: 000

1/1/65

3-2885-65 ENT(d) LJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5008206

8/0286/65/000/005/0073/0073

AUTHOR: Kibal'nichenko, N. N.

TITLE: A device for drawing mathematical curves. Class 42, No. 168890

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical working, curve plotter, graphic reproduction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for drawing mathematical curves. It includes a stand with a fixed pinion and a rotating frame carrying an inking shaft, mounted on an arm, with an adjustable writing point, kinematically connected by a toothed gear to the pinion on the stand. In order to extend the range of curve plotting, a tumbler with changeable pinion is inserted in the toothed gear. The frame is C-shaped.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Mar62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, IS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord //

KIBAL'NIK, F.

Planning the basic operations of the Bel'sk Steamship Company
maintenance and service bases. Rech.transp. 19 no.9:18-21
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik Bel'skogo parokhodstva.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)
(Inland water transportation)

KIBAL'NIK, F.A., inzh.

Launching stranded by constructing a temporary lock. Rech.transp. 18
no.7:41-42 JI '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Boats and boating)

KIBAL'NIK, Fedor Andreyevich; SUTYRIN, M.A., red.; ALEKSEYEV, V.I.,
red.izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[New methods of towing boats] Novyi sposob buksirovki sudov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1960. 19 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Towing)

KIBAL'NIK, Fedor Andreyevich; ALEKSEYEV, V.I., red.izd-va; POKHLEBKINA,
M.I., tekhn.red.

[Launching grounded ships by locking] Spusk na vodu obsokhshikh
sudov sposobom shliuzovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
1960. 33 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Ships--Launching)

KIBAL'NIK, F.

Initial stages of ship repairing. Rech. transp. 20 no. 1:21-22
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik Bel'skogo parokhodstva.
(Ships—Maintenance and repair)

KIBAL'NIK, F.

Improve the planning and accounting of operations in Repair
and Maintenance Bases. Rech. transp. 22 no.8:24-27 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik Bel'skogo parokhodstva,
(Ships--Maintenance and Repair)

KIBAL'NIK, F.; CHIGVINTSEV, A.

New developments in the operation of harbor equipment. Rech. transp.
22 no.6:8-9 Jo '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik Bel'skogo parokhodstva (for Kibal'nik). 2. Nachal'nik
remontno-ekspluatatsionnogo uchastka Ufinskogo porta (for Chigvintsev).
(Harbors—Equipment and supplies)

KIBAL'NIK, G. [Kybal'nyk, H.], inzh.

Operation of an annular kiln without a stack. Sil'. bud. 12
no.1:16 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:12)

KIBAL'NIKOV, N. I.; Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Problem of the mechanization of the sorting of green tea leaves." Tbilisi, Georgian Agricultural Inst Press, 1959. 23 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst); 150 copies; free; (KL, 17-60, 154)

COUNCIL OF THE USSR
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000
CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510010-3

Cultivated Plants, Fruits, Berries, Fungus, Tea
Mikrobiologiya i Khimicheskaya Biologiya, No. 1, 1959, No. 1
Kibal'nikov, N.I.
All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. of Tea and Subtropical Crops
Findings of a Study of the Physical and Chemical Properties of the Green Tea Leaf

Trudy Vses. Nauch. Tsentra po Ispytaniyu i Razvedeniyu
Kul'tur, 1957, No. 3, 62-75
No abstract

* cultures

AND: 1/1

KIBAL'NIKOV, Viktor Grigor'evich; APOLIN, V.D., nauchn. red.;
TELINGATER, L.A., red.

[Methodological elaboration of the subject: "Design and
technology of manufacturing basic wooden articles and
furniture"] Metodicheskaya razrabotka temy: "Konstruktsiya
i tekhnologiya izgotovleniya osnovnykh stoliarnykh izdelii
i mebeli." Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 51 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

KIBAL'NIKOV, V.I.

Use of ground stereophotogrammetry in geological mapping.
Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:360-363 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskij institut.
(Photogrammetry) (Geology--Maps)

KIBAL'NIKOV, V.I.

Accuracy of medium-scale geological maps and methods for increasing
it by means of aerophotographic materials. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:
585-591 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Politekhnicheskiy institut, L'vov.
(Geology--Maps)

KIBAL'NIKOV, V. I.

62B-2-6/8

AUTHORS: Kibal'nikov, V. I.; Malkina, Kh. E.; Pukhov, A. P.;
Tikhomirov, P. I.

TITLE: Decrystallisation of Natural Rubber by Heating with a
High Frequency Electric Current. (Dekristallizatsiya
natural'nogo kauchuka putem nagrevaniya elektricheskim
tokom vysokoy chastoty).

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr. 2. pp. 31 - 34. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Natural rubber has a congealed structure and is not
elastic (the hardness of the surface = 60/70 units,
according to Shore). It cannot, therefore, be processed
mechanically without preliminary decrystallisation. It
is usually decrystallised by heating with the aid of a
hot air current in special chambers with a periodic,
uninterrupted or combined action; deficiencies of
these chambers are discussed. Decrystallisation of
natural rubber, by heating with high frequency current,
makes it possible to make use of the influence of the
heat - inertia properties of natural rubber on the
rate of the process and thus decreasing the duration
of the decrystallisation process. The transition from
the crystalline to the amorphous state takes place when
heating to a temperature of 45°. The hardness of the

Card 1/3

62B-2-6/8

Decrystallisation of Natural Rubber by Heating with a High Frequency Electric Current.

rubber decreases to 10 - 20 units on melting of the rubber crystals, and the rubber can then be processed mechanically. Natural rubber is an excellent dielectric, and its characteristics are given. Natural rubber has a coefficient of dielectric loss = 0.006 - 0.100 (generally 0.02 - 0.06). It can be successfully heated in a high frequency electric field. The Leningrad Tyre Factory has introduced a plant for the decrystallisation of natural rubber, consisting of a heating chamber and a generator TV (type JTB-30 (viz. Fig. A and B, page 32); details of the plant are given. When heating natural rubber with high frequency currents it is observed that (1) when heating to a temperature of 140°C no detrimental signs of resinification of the natural rubber occurs due to the short period of influence of increased temperature, (2) when natural rubber is heated to a temperature above 40 - 45°, the strength of the bonds between the protective and the remaining foils, and also between the separating foils, is lowered which makes it easier to remove the protective layers to separate the foils. The temperature is not uniformly

Card 2/3

62B-2-3/8

Decrystallisation of Natural Rubber by Heating with a High Frequency Electric Current.

distributed when the generator АПЭ-30 with one earth electrode is used. This is caused by the large concentration of the electric field near the high potential electrode which has a smaller surface than the low potential (earthed) electrode. Comparative data on decrystallisation methods for natural rubber are given in a Table on page 35. This method makes it possible to suppress resinification of the rubber, thus improving its quality. To ease the process of decrystallisation, and to improve the sanitary hygienic conditions of work, the chambers used for the decrystallisation do not require long heating, and therefore can be used continuously as well as periodically. The chambers can also be used for the decrystallisation of chloroprene rubber. There are 2 Figures and 1 Table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Tire Plant, Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry. (Leningradskiy shinnyy zavod, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti).

AVAILABLE. Library of Congress.

Card 3/3 1. Rubber-Processing 2. Rubber-Decrystallization 3. Rubber-Electrical properties 4. Rubber-Induction heating

KIBAL'NIKOV, V. I.

SOV/6-60-1-16/17

3(4)

AUTHOR:

None Given

TITLE:

Chronicle

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 78-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The 18th Scientific-technical Conference was held at the L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute) from October 26 to 28, 1959. It was devoted to the 20th anniversary of the reunion of the West Ukrainian region with the USSR. 9 reports were delivered in the geodetic section: N. K. Migal' spoke on the "Generalized Formula of the Theory of the Earth's Shape"; T. N. Chalyuk presented formulas for the accuracy predetermination in the surveying of technical buildings; I. F. Monin described his method of determining plumb-line deviations in the mountains; A. S. Lisichanskiy presented a variant of a new classification of cartographic projections; Yu. N. Pankrat'yev dealt with photographic theodolite surveys of the Northwest Chink on the Ust'yurt Plateau; V. I. Kibal'nikov spoke on "Application of Photogrammetry in Geology"; A. Ye. Sumarokov reported on the contents of the manual for geodetic professions concerning the organization and economy of topographic-geodetic work. O. S. Makar

Card 1/2

KIBAL'NIKOV, V.I.

Combined utilization of materials of the aerial and land
photosurveying in geologic investigations. Geol.sbor. [Lvov]
no.7/8:248-259 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Politeknicheskij institut, L'vov.
(Geology--Maps)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

ACC NR: AR6027197

SOURCE CODE: UR/0270/66/000/005/0025/0025

AUTHOR: Kibal'nikov, V. I.

TITLE: The problem of determining the distance and height of points from single photogrammetry, phototheodolite, optic measurement

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya, Abs. 5.52.165

REF SOURCE: Geod. kartogr. i aerofotos'yemka. Mezhved. resp. nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 2, 1965, 111-117

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetry, phototheodolite, optic measurement

ABSTRACT: A method is presented for determining the distance and height of points from single phototheodolite pictures. Essentially, the method consists of measuring, on a comparator, the photographic image of a base rod mounted perpendicularly to the measured base and photographed by a vertically mounted phototheodolite on the other side of the base. It is indicated that such a method of distance measurement assures an accuracy of 1/2000, whereas the height of points is determined with an accuracy equal to that of geodesic leveling. [Translation of abstract] V. Orlov

SUB CODE: 14, 08

Card 1/1

UDC: 528.7(21)

Kibalov, A.

AID P - 959

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 3/21
Authors : Ryzhiy, L., Col., Hero of the Soviet Union and
Kibalov, A., Guards Lt. Col.
Title : Aircraft piloting and shooting at night in reflector beams
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 12, 14-17, D 1954
Abstract : The authors give some data relative to blinding of pilots
by the light of reflectors. Methods of training are in-
dicated, and examples given of this training in units.
Some names are mentioned.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

KIMLOW, P. J.

VI. 1952-1953

In the case of the North American Canal, Via. JOUR 14, no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

YUSUBOV, M. K., ^{KIBALOV, P. I.}
KIMLOV, P. I.

Viticulture

For high yields at all vineyards. Vin SSSR 12 no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Uncl.

KIBALOV, P. I.

North Crimea Canal Region - Viticulture

Prospects for developing viticulture along the North Crimea Canal. Vin. SSSR 13, No. 3, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

VOLODAROV, P.I.; DANTSOV, V.I.; NIBANOV, G.A.; YEKER, M.

New composition of Cambrian fauna and flora in the Kambujin
basin (western Transbaikalia). Geol. i geofiz. no.8:133-135
: 22 (1974) (MIRA 18:2)

L. Buryevskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Uss.SSR.

KIBANOV, S.V.
KIBANOV, S.V.; BURLYAY, G.K.

Development of the canning industry of the Ukraine. Kons. i ov.
prom. 12 no.11:6-8 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Gosplan USSR. (Ukraine--Canning industry--History)

KIBANOV, S.V.

Improve the work of the canned vegetable industry of the Ukrainian
S.S.R. Kons. i ov.prom. 19 no.1:31-33 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2).

KIBANSKY, J.; CHUDOMEL, Vl.

Chronic erythrocytic hypoplasia. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.47:1472-1476
21 Nov 58.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, reditel prof. dr.
J. Horejsi Klinicke oddeleni, prednosta doc. dr. J. K. Libansky
J. L., Praha 2, U nemocnice 1.
(ERYTHROCYTES
hypoplasia, chronic (Cz))

KIBARDIN, K.M. (Ivanovo)

Hospitalisation at home. Sov.zdrav. 15 no.2:14-17 Mr-Apr '56.

(MLBA 9:7)

1. Zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

(PUBLIC HEALTH

hosp. at home in Russia)

KIBARDIN, L.L., inzhener.

Selecting sealings used in testing pipes at pressures up to
1,000 atmospheres. Vest.mash. 37 no.10:33-35 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Pipe--Testing) (Sealing (Technology))

KIBARDIN, L.M., saelushenny vrach RSFSR (Ivanova)

Unexploited possibilities for improving hospitals. Sov.zdrav. 13 no.2:
32-35 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Hospitals)

S/182/63/000/003/006/008
A004/A127

AUTHOR: Kibardin, L. P.

TITLE: On the rupture of hydraulic press cylinders

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1963, 28 - 34

TEXT: The author analyzes the causes of cylinder breakage of hydraulic presses operating at a high frequency of load cycles per shift, and presents a table giving the main parameters of such presses manufactured by various Soviet and foreign plants and the location where a cylinder breakage occurred. He gives a detailed account of the various factors which may lead to a rupture of the cylinder and points out that, to improve the methods of calculating the cylinder parameters, experimental work should be carried out in testing the fatigue strength of cylinder models and measuring the actual stresses to elucidate the effect of the following factors: 1) Utilization of different grades of hydraulic fluid; 2) different magnitudes of rated and actual stresses in the cylinder wall and in the place of conjugation between shoulder and wall, as well as of

Card 1/2

On the rupture of hydraulic press cylinders

S/182/63/000/003/006/008
A004/A127

the fillet radius; 3) workhardening or rolling of the inner cylinder wall.
There are 7 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

KIBARDIN, L. V.

USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle.

Q-2

Ats Jour : Med Vet - Biol., No. 1, 1956

Author : Kibardin, L.V.

Title : The Frontal Sinus in Cattle.

Inst : Kirov Agricultural Institute.

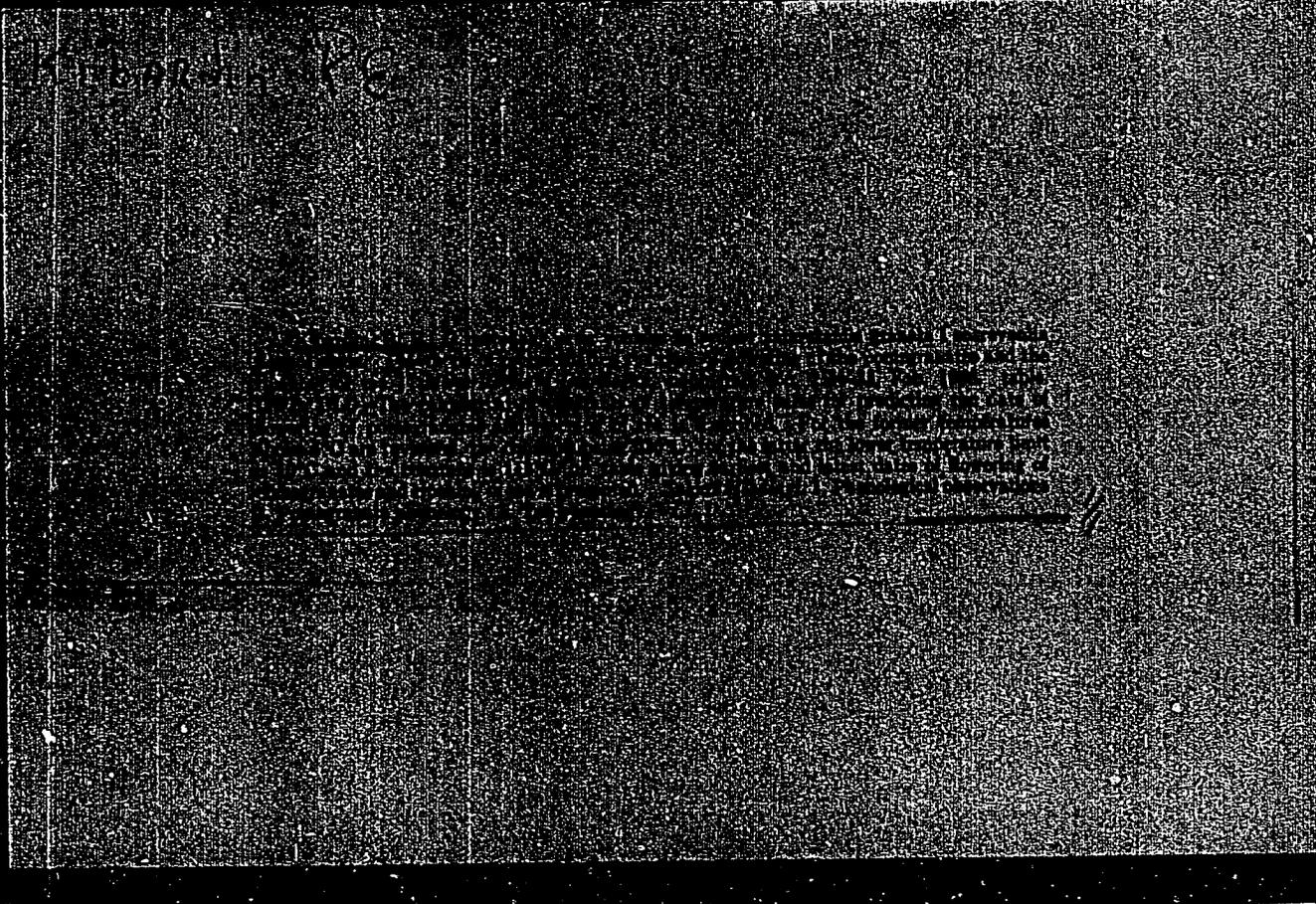
Orig pub : Tr. Kirovskego s.-ka. in-za, 1956, 11, No 23, 145-155.

Abstract : The frontal bone contains two independent sinuses (S): frontopinnal and frontal. S are connected by independent ducts with the nasal cavity. If the x-ray is oriented sidwise at an angle of 28-30°, it is possible to make x-ray pictures of S so as to detect their depth. Upon fracture of keratic processes, the principal cause of local or, suppurative frontal sinusitis, pus may accumulate in the aboral part of the sinus, it being the deepest one. -- Ya. V. Rykova.

Card 1/1

Breakdown of hydraulic press cylinders. Kuz.-shtan, proizv. 5
no.3:28-34 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Hydraulic presses—Cylinders)



3(7),30(1)
AUTHOR:

Kibardin, R. Ye.

SOV/50-58-10-7/20

TITLE:

A Quantitative Index for the Forecast of Vine Blossoming Times
(Kolichestvennyy pokazatel' dlya prognoza srokov tsveteniya
vinograda)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 36-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The course of development phases for summer-green deciduous plants (trees and shrubs) depends on the accumulation of a certain sum of effective temperatures. The vegetation of fruit plants in mild climate begins only if mean day temperatures of 5° and over are lasting (F. F. Davitaya, A. A. Shigolev et al.) According to Davitaya, the vegetation of vine begins only at a lasting mean air temperature of 10° and over. This applies to the swelling of buds and other externally visible changes of vine. Other initial processes, especially the sap motion, start already at 5°. Investigations by the hydrometeorological stations in the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR (confirmed in Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia) have shown that the development rate of vine greatly depends on the sum of effective temperatures. These sums show fewer deviations than the sums of active temperatures which are calculated without deduction of the

Card 1/2

A Quantitative Index for the Forecast of Vine
Blossoming Times

SOV/50-58-10-7/20

lowest limit of the beginning vegetation. If calculated as from 5°, these sums do not show any big variations in years with different types of spring, and they vary less than the sums calculated as from 10° and from 0°. In the southern parts of the USSR it cannot be said exactly from what date on the temperatures over 5° will last. By an analysis of data from the years 1935-41, the author found that the sum of effective temperatures from the first day with an average temperature of 5° until blossoming is about 655°. This also applies to other regions of the USSR (Crimea, Moldavia). The said constant can be applied to many sorts of vine (for table use and wine production) with the following exceptions: Rkatsiteli, Tavriz, Tsolikauri, Izabella, Krakhuna, Tsitska, Chkhavori, Ak-kish-mish, Tayfi, Sereksiya, Pobeda, Terbash, Garandmak, Alagura, Kakhet, Murastel'. These sorts require for blooming a sum of effective temperatures between 700 and 900°. Finally, examples are given for the application of the constant of 655°. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

3 (7)

AUTHOR: Kibardin, R. Ye.

SOV/50-59-9-5/16

TITLE: Method of Forecasting the Beginning of Blossoming of Pomegranate

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 29 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Pomegranate grows in dry subtropical regions, and is widespread in the Republics of Transcaucasia and Soviet Central Asia. The biological characteristic of pomegranate is the excessively long time of blossoming from the middle of May to the end of July - beginning of August. The author tried to find a quantitative index for the beginning of blossoming of pomegranate. The method of A. A. Shigolev (Ref 2) was used for computing the constant of the effective temperatures marking the beginning of the opening of blossoms. As in the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR it is not always possible to determine exactly the date of stable rise of the mean day temperature of air above $+5^{\circ}$, the addition of the temperatures for the calculation of the constant was carried out as from the first rise above $+5^{\circ}$. It was found that the temperature sums are more constant as from $+5^{\circ}$, and show a smaller mean deviation than other

Card 1/3

Method of Forecasting the Beginning of Blossoming
of Pomegranate

SOV/50-59-9-5/16

sums computed from other boundaries. The analysis of data shows that nearly 5° may be regarded as the lower limit for the beginning of blossoming of pomegranate as compared with 10° for other subtropical plants. For determining the constant data from 11 stations of 1936-1950 were used. The statistical method was applied. This made it possible to find a certain dependence of the sum of mean day temperatures above 5° on the length of the period with temperatures above 5° on the first rise of the temperature above this limit before the beginning of blossoming of pomegranate. The computations showed that the correlation coefficient is $r = 0.71 \pm 0.04$; and that there is a correlation between these elements. The regression equation has the form $Y = 5.1 x + 645$. y is the sum of effective temperatures from the first rise above 5° until the beginning of blossoming. x is the length of the period with temperatures above 5° from the first rise above this limit until the beginning of blossoming. Thus, the constant A of 645° ; and the lower limit B of 5.1° can be assumed for pomegranate. A comparison of the real and computed temperature sums shows that the mean deviation is ± 2.5 days. - Therefore,

Card 2/3

Method of Forecasting the Beginning of Blossoming
of Pomegranate

SOV/50-59-9-5/16

the constant of 645° can be used in the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR for setting up forecasts for blossoming times of various kinds of pomegranate. The principal kinds in Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR - Balay-Myursal', Kyrmyzy-Kabukh, VIR Nr 1, Kirovabadskiy et al - start blossoming after the accumulation of the same temperature sum. It is recommended to calculate, for the time being, the beginning of the blossoming time of pomegranate about 30 days before the actual beginning, and to make the final forecast only 10-20 days before the beginning of blossoming. It would be convenient to make a forecast for the beginning of blossoming of pomegranate in the Republics of Soviet Central Asia by the method indicated here, and to check this method in this way. There are 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

KIBARDIN, S. A.

PA 64/49T71

USSR/Medicine - Vitamin E
Medicine - Plants
Jul/Aug 49

"Methods of Determining the Vitamin E Content
in Biological Materials," S. A. Kibardin, Lab
of Biochem, Republic Sci Res Inst of
Pediatrics, Leningrad, 4 pp

"Viziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXV No 4

Established principles for a method of
colorimetric determination of Vitamin E with
bivalent iron in an Autenrit colorimeter.
Tested method on oils obtained from sprouting
wheat and obtained excellent results even in
the presence of large amounts of

64/49T71

USSR/Medicine - Vitamin E
(Contd)
Jul/Aug 49

cholesterine (which was purposely added).
Submitted 31 Dec 46.

64/49T71

KIBARDIN, S.A.
CA

11E

Content of vitamin E in children's blood in muscle dystrophy. S. A. Kibardin, *Voprosy Pediat i Okhrany Materinstva i Detstva* 18, No. 6, 49-50 (1956).--Normal children (10-14 yrs. old) have about 0.04 mg. % vitamin E in their blood. Muscular dystrophy, poliomyelitis, etc. cause a drop to 0.18-0.84 mg. %, mostly to 0.2 to 0.45 mg. % levels.
G. M. Kuzolapoff

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Determination of vitamin E in blood serum. Biokhimiia, Moskva 16 no.6:
511-514 Nov-Dec 51. (CML 21:4)

1. Laboratory of Age-Group Biochemistry, Pediatric Institute, Leningrad.

CA

11-0

Preparation of highly purified liver esterase. V. I. Rozen-
gart, C. A. Kibardin, E. I. Bernardelli, and P. A. Finogenov.
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. **82**, 203 (1952).-- The usual
acetone powder (30 g.), whose activity was 0.7 (units of
relative activity per mg. of protein), was obtained from pig
liver placed in 400 ml. of 0.025 N NH₄OH, incubated 0.5 hr.
at 35-7°, and filtered through cheesecloth. This was re-
peated 2-3 times with fresh NH₄OH. The combined exts.,
1.3 l., pH 7.5-8.0, activity 14, were acidified with 0.5 N
AcOH to pH 5.5-5.8, let stand overnight at 3°, and filtered.
The filtrate was neutralized to pH 7 by NH₄OH followed by
30 g. (NH₄)₂SO₄ per 100 ml. soln. and let stand overnight.
The ppt. was discarded, and the filtrate, activity 30, was
treated with 7.5 g. (NH₄)₂SO₄ per 100 ml. and let stand
overnight to give a crumbly ppt. of protein that contains the

bulk of the enzyme. The ppt. was extd. repeatedly with
45% (NH₄)₂SO₄ at pH 7.0-7.3, the last extn. being run over-
night near 0°. The residual ppt. was taken up in 10-12 ml.
of cold H₂O (activity 90) and dialyzed against cold H₂O for 48
hrs. The resulting ppt., filtered off, yields a yellowish soln.
of the enzyme with activity 210-220. The product was
tested by electrophoresis which showed the presence of 2
components, one being present in small amt. and showing
greater mobility. Samples taken from electrophoresis expt.
at various locations showed that the more mobile compo-
nent has relatively low protein content (0.21 mg. per mg.)
and has no enzymic activity. Other fractions showed ac-
tivity but this was well below that of initial prepn. Possibly
this was caused by a loss of the prosthetic group under the ac-
tion of elec. field. This is confirmed by detection of a minor,
very rapidly moving component in early stages of electro-
phoresis. The enzyme prepn. shows max. activity at pH
8-8.5 and purification does not affect this optimum.
G. M. Kowalski

KIBARDIN, S.A.; DAVYDOVA, T.N.

Turbidimetric titration of blood serum proteins by the salts of heavy metals. Lab. delo 3 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera (dir. N.P. Ivanov)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (TITRATION) (SALTS)

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Use of calcium phosphate in the purification of liver esterase.
Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2:482-484 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gijiyeny im. Pastera. Predstavleno akademikom
A.I. Oparinym.

(ESTERASE) (CALCIUM PHOSPHATES)

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Method for purifying and some properties of purified liver esterase.
Biokhimiia 27 no.1:101-104 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, Research Institute of Epidemiology,
Microbiology and Hygiene, Leningrad.
(LIVER) (ESTERASES)

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Chromatographic behavior of purified liver esterase in hydroxy-
apatite columns. Biokhimiia 27 no.4:636-640 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, Research Institute of Epidemiology and
Microbiology, Leningrad. (ESTERASES)
(LIVER) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)
(HYDROXYLAPATITE)

TSIKARISHVILI, T.N.; KIBARDIN, S.A.

Nutrient medium for human amnion cell culture on an amino-peptide-2 base. Vop. virus. 8 no.3:365-366 My.-Ja'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i epidemiologii imeni Pastera,
Leningrad.

(TISSUE CULTURE)

*

KIBARDIN, S.A.; BOLDASOV, V.K.

Isolation of influenza virus from allantoic fluid by the method
of chromatography on hydroxylapatite. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.6:
634-638 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Blokhimicheskaya laboratoriya i laboratoriya grippa Instituta
imeni Pastera, Leningrad.

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Spectrophotometric characteristics of material received
from chromatography of influenza A2 virus on hydroxylapatite.
Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:41-44 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta imeni Pastera,
Leningrad.

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Adsorption of heavy metals on hydroxylapatite columns. Biokhimiya
28 no.4:622-624 J1-Ag '53.

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i giiyeny imeni Pastora,
Leningrad.

KIBARDIN, S.A.

Electron microscopy of the influenza A2 virus isolated by
chromatography on celvite with hydroxylapatite. *Vopr. fizika*
9 no.4:518-519 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Biologicheskaya submissiya konstanta 1500000000
Leningrad.

L 23/87-85 DT(a)/DT(4)/DT(b) LJP(b) JD/RV/JK(CZ) Pad
ACCESSION NR: AP50219 B/0080/44/057/012/2757/2758

AUTHOR: Kibardin, S. A.

TITLE: Recovery of metals from dilute solutions by means of columns with hydroxy apatite

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 12, 1964, 2757-2758

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxy apatite, heavy metal recovery, cobalt recovery, copper recovery, iron recovery, hydroxy apatite adsorbent, heavy metal ion concentration

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of copper, cobalt and iron onto colloidal and sub-colloidal hydroxy apatite was investigated. Columns were packed with $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$ that had been washed with water, neutralized to pH=8 with 0.1M K_2HPO_4 , washed with distilled water and buffered with a 0.001M phosphate buffer to pH 8.8. Essentially all the heavy metal ions were sorbed from 10^{-4} M Co, Cu or Fe chloride or sulfate solutions. The Fe was sorbed first from a solution containing the 3 metal ions, then the Cu and finally the Co. By elutriating with a

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I. 23067-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002193

more concentrated (0.5M) phosphate buffer of pH 6.8, more concentrated heavy metal salt solutions than initially introduced into the column were obtained. Cu was most easily desorbed and Co was least readily desorbed. Orig. art. has: no graphics

ASSOCIATION: Institut imeni Pastera, Leningrad (Pastor Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Aug62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Cont 2/2

KIBARDIN, G.A.

Adsorptive properties of hydroxylapatites obtained by various methods.
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:455-458 '65. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Khimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im.
Pastera, Leningrad.

KIBARDIN, S.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.

Sorption chromatographic method of obtaining purified γ -globulin.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:70-71 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Pastera.

KIBA, 1965.

Chromatography of biopolymers on calcium phosphate gels.
Usp. Khim. 34 no.8:1472-1487 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KABAYAN, I.A.; KADOMNINA, V.B.

Thin-layer protein chromatography on hydroxylapatite- containing
plates. Biokhimiya 30 no. 3:559-562 My-Je '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
Imeni Pastura, Leningrad.

23855

S/020/61/137/006/017/020
B101/B201

24.2300 (1158, 1482, 1160, 1147)

AUTHORS: Myamlin, V. A., Kibardin, V. A., and Gurevich, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of a magnetic field upon the motion of particles in electrolyte solutions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 6, 1961, 1405-1408

TEXT: The present paper deals with a field of research that, in the authors' opinion, has been little investigated so far. Still, findings in this respect may be useful in the study of the structure of particles, such as: determination of their viscosity, their surface charge, the hardness of their surface layer. Such problems may, for example, arise in biology. For their purposes, the authors proceeded from a spherical drop with radius a situated in an electrolyte, the latter being traversed by a flow caused by the electric field \vec{E} . The magnetic field \vec{H} is applied in perpendicular thereto. \vec{E} and \vec{H} are homogeneous and constant at a distance from the particle. The coordinate origin is assumed to be situated in the center of the particle, the polar axis to be oriented alongside \vec{E} , the azimuthal angle φ to be measured from the plane zx , and the y axis to be oriented alongside \vec{H} . The

Card 1/4

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Effect of a magnetic ...

particle is assumed to be immobile, and the liquid to flow with the velocity U_0 . 1) If there is no flow through the drop, the following relations are written for the components of force:

$$F_r = (\kappa EH/c)(1 + a^3/2r^3)\sin\theta\cos\varphi; F_\theta = (\kappa EH/c)(1 - a^3/r^3)\cos\theta\cos\varphi;$$

$$F_\varphi = (-\kappa EH/c)[1 - a^3/r^3 + (3a^3/2r^3)\sin^2\theta]\sin\varphi \quad (3).$$

Since in fields achieved in practice the velocity is low, and motion has a viscous character, the system of hydrodynamic equations receives the form: outside of the drop $\nabla p = \mu\Delta\vec{v} + \vec{F}$; $\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$ (4) inside the drop: $\nabla p_1 = \mu_1\Delta\vec{v}_1$; $\text{div } \vec{v}_1 = 0$ (5).

The following boundary conditions hold for $r = a$: $v_r = v_{1r} = 0$; $v_\theta = v_{1\theta}$; $v_\varphi = v_{1\varphi}$; $P_{rr} = P_{1rr}$; $P_{r\theta} = P_{1r\theta}$; $P_{r\varphi} = P_{1r\varphi}$ (6). The following solution is written for Eq. (4) and Eq. (5): $v_r = f(r)\sin\theta\cos\varphi$; $v_\theta = g(r)\cos\theta\cos\varphi$; $v_\varphi = \sin\theta[h(r) + t(r)\sin^2\theta]$; $p = \mu s(r)\sin\theta\cos\varphi$ (7). The function for the radius are derived from Eq. (4) and Eq. (7), and the following is found for a solution: outside of the drop $f = k/r^3 + L/r + U_0$; $g = (B - K)/2r^3 + (L + \lambda)/2r + U_0$; $t = B/r^3 + \lambda/r$; $s = (L + \lambda)/r^2 - 4\lambda r/a^3$; $h = -g$ (9), where $\lambda = EH\kappa a^3/4\mu c$. Inside the drop ($\lambda = 0$): $f_1 = M + Nr^2$;

Card 2/4

23855

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B101/B201

Effect of a magnetic ...

$g_1 = M + r^2(2N + A/2)$; $t_1 = Ar^2$; $s_1 = 10Nr$; $h_1 = -g_1$ (10). A, B, M ... are the integration constants, calculated on the basis of boundary conditions (6). The particle is found to move in perpendicular to the electric and magnetic field with the velocity $U_0 = (\chi a^2 EH / 2\mu c) [(\mu + \mu_1) / (2\mu + 3\mu_1)]$ (12). This magnetophoresis attains for $H = 10^4$ gauss, $j = 10^3$ a an order of magnitude of 0.1 cm/sec. II) If the particle has a surface charge ϵ , an electrophoresis will arise in addition. If the thickness of the electric double layer is assumed to be considerably smaller than the radius of the particle, one may write for the potential outside of the particle:

$\varphi = [r + (1/2 - \epsilon V_0 / \chi E a) a^3 / r^2] E \cos \theta$ (15). V_0 is put equal to the velocity of electrophoresis: $V_0 = \epsilon E a (2\mu + 3\mu_1 + \epsilon^2 \chi)$ (16). The following relation

is written for the motion of the charge in the inner layer of the double layer: $F_1 = (2V_0 \epsilon H / ac) \vec{e}_x$ (17), where \vec{e}_x denotes the unit vector in the direction of the x-axis. The effect of the magnetic field upon the double layer is equal to zero. Equations (4) and conditions (6) remain valid. For the magnetophoresis one finds in this case:

Card 3/4

23855
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B101/B201

Effect of a magnetic ...

$$U = U_0 \left[1 + \frac{(8\mu + 15\mu_1)}{(\mu + \mu_1)} \right] (\epsilon V_0 / \kappa E a) \quad (20)$$
 where U_0 is determined from Eq. (12), V_0 from Eq. (16). If the particle is solid, so that Eq. (17) is abolished, then $U = U_0 (1 + \epsilon V_{sd} / \kappa E a) \quad (21)$, where V_{sd} is the velocity of the electrophoresis of the solid particles: $V_{sd} = \epsilon E d / (\mu + \epsilon^2 d / a \kappa) \quad (22)$. d is the thickness of the double layer. If the viscosity μ is negligible, it will follow from Eq. (21): $U_{sd} = 2U_0 \quad (23)$. This shows that uncharged solid particles in a magnetic field are separable from charged liquid particles. N. G. Levich, Corresponding Member AS USSR, is thanked for discussions. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: D. Leenov, A. Kolin, J. Chem. Phys., 22, 4, 683, (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhemii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: December 6, 1960, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1960

Card 4/4

1951, YU.

Section under: 1. 11.
1951, YU., Connecticut, Vol. 1, no. 6, June 1951.

1951, YU., Connecticut, (1951), no. 1, no. 1, Oct. 1951,
1951.

KIBARDIN, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; GALLAY, M., zasluzhenny lotchik-ispytatel
SSSR, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Barrier of the unknown. Znan.sila 37 no.3:17-19 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Aerodynamics, Supersonic) (Airplanes--Design and construction)

34289
S/004/62/000/003/001/001
D298/D301

17.4100

AUTHORS: Kibardin, Yu., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Gallay, M., Honored Test-Pilot of the USSR, Hero of
the Soviet Union

TITLE: Barrier of the unknown. Engineers look forward

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, no. 3, 1962, 17 - 19

TEXT: The article is based on an incident in a Soviet feature film "Barrier of the Unknown", which is shortly to be released. A super-fast test plane (no undercarriage) is cruising at 5,200 km/hr at a height of 92,000 meters waiting to be picked up by the carrier plane. A blue glow suddenly develops outside the plane and envelops the whole fuselage. However, it is not sensed by the pilot and is not recorded on any of the instruments. This phenomenon is then left to the two authors mentioned above to explain. Kibardin gives two possible explanations of the phenomenon. 1) The temperature of the boundary layer rises sufficiently to cause molecular dissociation of the air and the formation of atomic oxygen and nitrogen.

Card (1/2)

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D298/D301

Barrier of the unknown. Engineers ...

These then enter into chemical reaction to form nitrous oxide, a gas that can glow at high temperatures. Although the glow is of no danger, the active atomic oxygen may enter into reactions with the superheated metal fuselage of the plane, weaken its strength and lead to an explosion. 2) Through friction with the air the plane may become charged to a very high potential and become a source of electrical discharge in the form of a cold glow. Gallay gives no explanation of the glow phenomenon but describes the development up to the end of World War II of the launching and recovery of planes from a carrier plane in the Soviet Union. Persons mentioned as connected with this development are: Aviation Engineer V.S. Vakhmistrov, Test-Pilots Anisimov and V.P. Chkalov, Pilot A.I. Zalevskiy, Test-Pilot V.A. Stepachenok, Captain Arseniy Shubikov. The authors point out that nobody has yet seen such a glow as is described. There are 6 photos.

Card 2/2

KIBARDIN, Yu., inzhener

Jet engines. Kryl.rod. 6 no.4:11-15 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Airplanes--Jet propulsion)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5855

Kibardin, Yu. A., S. I. Kuznetsov, A. N. Lyubimov, and B. Ya Shumyatskiy

Atlas gazodinamicheskikh funktsiy pri bol'shikh skorostyakh i vysokikh temperaturakh vozdušnogo potoka (Atlas of Gas Dynamic Functions for High Air-Flow Speed and High Temperature) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1961. 327 p. Errata slip inserted. 6000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. S. Predvoditelev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed.: A. S. Meleyev; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Borunov.

PURPOSE : This atlas is intended for design bureaus and scientific research organizations concerned with the design of gas turbines and rocket engines and also with problems associated with combustion processes and the utilization of atomic energy. It may also be useful to students in beginning and advanced courses in schools of higher technical

Card 1/8

education.

COVERAGE: The manual presents necessary material for the solution of basic gasdynamic problems for airflow while taking into consideration variable specific heat, dissociation, and partial ionization. This material encompasses a pressure range from 10^{-6} to 10^3 kg/cm² for temperatures up to 20,000°K. In addition, the book presents in detail the gasdynamic functions of an ideal gas ($\kappa = 1.4$) which facilitate the determination of low parameters for isentropic flow, shock waves, and flow around circular cones. Part I contains diagrams of the state and kinetic coefficients of the dissociating air. Part II presents graphs and diagrams which contain the calculation results of isentropic flows and shock waves while taking into account the variable specific heat of the air. Part III gives the gasdynamic functions of an ideal gas ($\kappa = 1.4$) in the presence of oblique shock waves and for axial flow around circular cones which permit the determination of flow parameters at the cone surface as well as the velocity-, pressure-, and

Card 2/8

Atlas of Gas Dynamic (Cont.)

SOV/5855

Standard Symbols	5
Introduction	7

PART I. DIAGRAMS OF STATE AND KINETIC
COEFFICIENTS OF AIR

1. Description of the Diagrams	9
2. Solution of Basic Gasdynamic Problems for a Real Gas With the Use of the Diagrams of State	9
a) Steady-state isentropic flow	10
b) Calculation of flows in nozzles (one-dimensional problem)	11
c) Method of characteristics for plane-parallel potential flow	13
d) Potential flow around an obtuse angle	14
e) Shock waves	16
f) Axially symmetrical conical flow	19

Card 4/8

Atlas of Gas Dynamic (Cont.)	SOV/5855	
Diagram $i - s$ (fig. 1.1)		25
Diagram $i - p$ (fig. 1.2)		55
Diagram $(\frac{p}{\rho} - p)_T$ (fig. 1.3)		75
Diagram $(\frac{p}{\rho} - p)_1$ (fig. 1.4)		89
Diagram $p - T$ (fig. 1.5)		103
Diagram $c_p - T$ (fig. 1.6)		116
Diagram $\frac{c_p}{\sigma_v} - T$ (fig. 1.7)		119
Diagram $(i - p)_a$ (fig. 1.8)		123
Diagram $a - i$ (fig. 1.9)		130
Diagram $\frac{a}{\sqrt{T}} - T$ (fig. 1.10)		132
Card 5/8		

Atlas of Gas Dynamic (Cont.)

SOV/5855

Diagram $\lambda - T$ (fig. 1.11)	136
Diagram $\mu - T$ (fig. 1.12)	138

PART II. GASDYNAMIC FUNCTIONS OF THE AIR WITH
CONSIDERATION OF VARIABLE SPECIFIC HEAT

3. Description of the Graphs	141
4. Calculation Methods for the Flow of An Ideal Gas With Variable Specific Heat	142
Coefficients of Mean Specific Heat	144- 146
Isentropic Deceleration (Correction Factors)	147
Shock Waves (Correction Factors)	148 - 153
Expansion Flow (Correction Factors)	154
Diagrams of Oblique Shock Waves Taking Into Account Variable Specific Heat:	
$T_\infty = 217^\circ \text{K}$	156
$T_\infty = 273^\circ \text{K}$	163

Card 6/8

1-61522-65 INT (1)/INT (a)/INT (b)/INT (c)/INT (d)/INT (e)/INT (f)/INT (g)/INT (h)/INT (i)/INT (j)/INT (k)/INT (l)/INT (m)/INT (n)/INT (o)/INT (p)/INT (q)/INT (r)/INT (s)/INT (t)/INT (u)/INT (v)/INT (w)/INT (x)/INT (y)/INT (z) A-2/

ACCESSION NR: AP5016702

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39
B

AUTHOR: Shumyatskiy, B. Ya.; Kibardin, Yu. A.; Saltanov, G. A.

TITLE: Supersonic wind tunnel with a dissociating working body

SOURCE: Teplotizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 467-472

TOPIC TAGS: dissociation, dissociating gas, wind tunnel, supersonic wind tunnel, dissociating iodine, diatomic gas dissociation

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using iodine as the working gas in a shock tube for investigating the dissociation of diatomic gases and its effects in large supersonic air flows past bodies is discussed. The advantages and inconveniences of iodine with respect to its use as the working gas in a shock tube are enumerated. Diagrams of the state of the gas, with dissociation taken into account, calculated for temperatures ranging up to 15000 and pressures from 10^{-4} to 10^4 atm are given. The data obtained here made it possible to estimate the gas dynamic parameters and power requirements for two different experimental setups designed for investigating high-velocity dissociating diatomic gas flows. The first version consisted of a closed-cycle supersonic wind tunnel with means for heating iodine to 600-10000, with the recirculating in the liquid phase (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The second version, which

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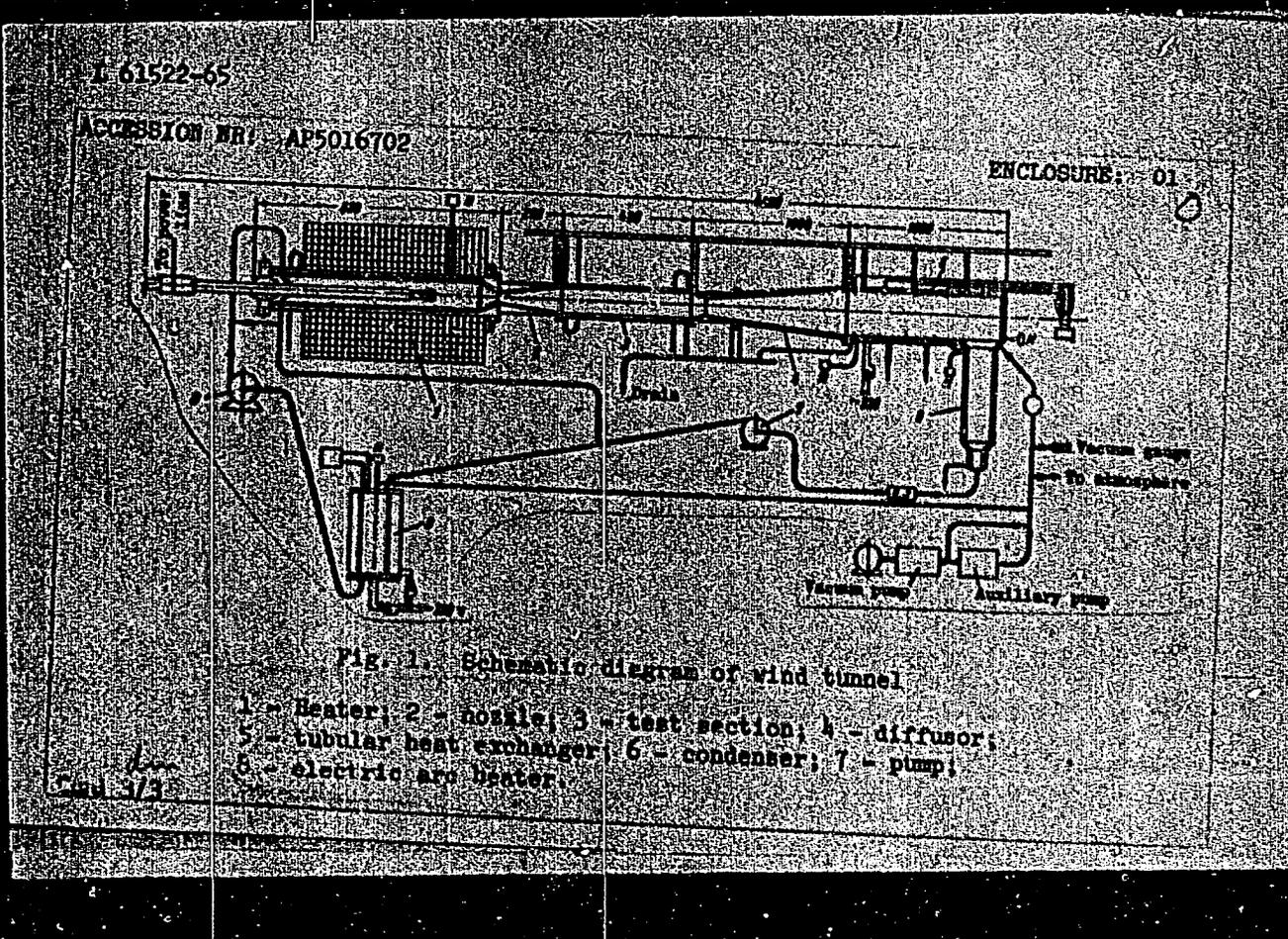
ACCESSION NR: AF5016702

employed the same wind tunnel and apparatus except the heat exchanger, is an open-cycle wind tunnel. The respective advantages and disadvantages of the two versions are outlined and evaluated. The authors stress the general character of the proposed schemes for experimental investigations and their value as a starting point for future projects. Orig. art. has 5 figures. [AB]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur (Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures)

SUBMITTED: 13Aug64	ENCL: 01	SUB CODE: ME
NO REF SCV: 007	OTHER: 002	ATD PRESS: 4037

Card 2/3



MALKOV, V.M., KIBARDINA, A.S., red. NAB IN, A.S., red.
MIKHAYLOV, P.B., red. NEVLOV, I.I., red. SERGUKHOV,
A.N., red.

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(NISA 18.12)

KEIDYSH, M.V., akademik; FEDOROV, Ye.k., akademik; ARTSIMOVICH, L.A., akademik;
 SISAKYAN, A.K., akademik; GORSHIY, I.I.; PASTUSA, P.J.; FOK, V.A.;
 LANDAU, L.D.; LIFSHITS, Ye.M.; SHAL'NIKOV, A.I.; KHATIMOV, I.H.;
 ALEKSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; VAYNLEBYN, I.A.; PALLADIN, A.V., akademik;
 SHTAYEV, A.I., akademik; AMBARTSUMYAN, V.A., akademik; LUPREVICH,
 V.F.; KUSHEISHVILI, N.I., akademik; KARAMEYEV, F.K.; MUSTEL', E.R.;
 KASEVICH, G.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk; FERON, K.M.; MARIYNOV, D.Ya.,
 prof.; GAIKOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; KANOV, K.K., prof.; COIOVKOVA,
 A.G., prof.; MILKOVA, L.G., prof.; FEYVE, Ya.V.; SEMIRATOV, B.N.,
 prof.; TEL'N, A.G.; RYCHAGOV, G.I.; BARSLAYA, V.F.; VLASOVA, A.A.;
 BARANOVA, Ye.P.; ~~KIBARDINA, L.A.~~ ISACHENKO, A.F.; IL'INA, Yu.P.;
 DANILOV, A.I., prof.; FIALDE, K.K.; NECHAYEVA, T.N., prof.; CHEPEL,
 L., doktor; SZANTO, Ladislav, akademik; BELACHIL, Yozef; FAN RUK
 V'YEN; LYGENSON, M.S., prof. (L'vov); STARKOV, N.; ABRAMOVICH, Yu.;
 VOSKRESHINSKIY, V.; KROPACHEV, A.; REZVOY, D., prof., (L'vov);
 FONDRAI'YEV, V.N., akademik; LEEEDINSKIY, V.I., kand.geol.-mineral.-
 nauk; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik

"Priroda" is 50 years old. Priroda 51 no.1:3-16 Ja '62.
 (MIRA 15:1)

1. Prezident AN SSSR (for Keldysh). 2. Glavnyy uchenyy sekretar'
 Prezidiuma AN SSSR (for Fedorov). 3. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya
 fiziko-matem.nauk AN SSSR (for Artsimovich). 4. Akademik-sekretar'
 Otdeleniya biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Sisakyan). 5. Chlen-
 korrespondent AN SSSR, zamestitel' akademika-sekretarya Otdeleniya
 (Continued on next card)

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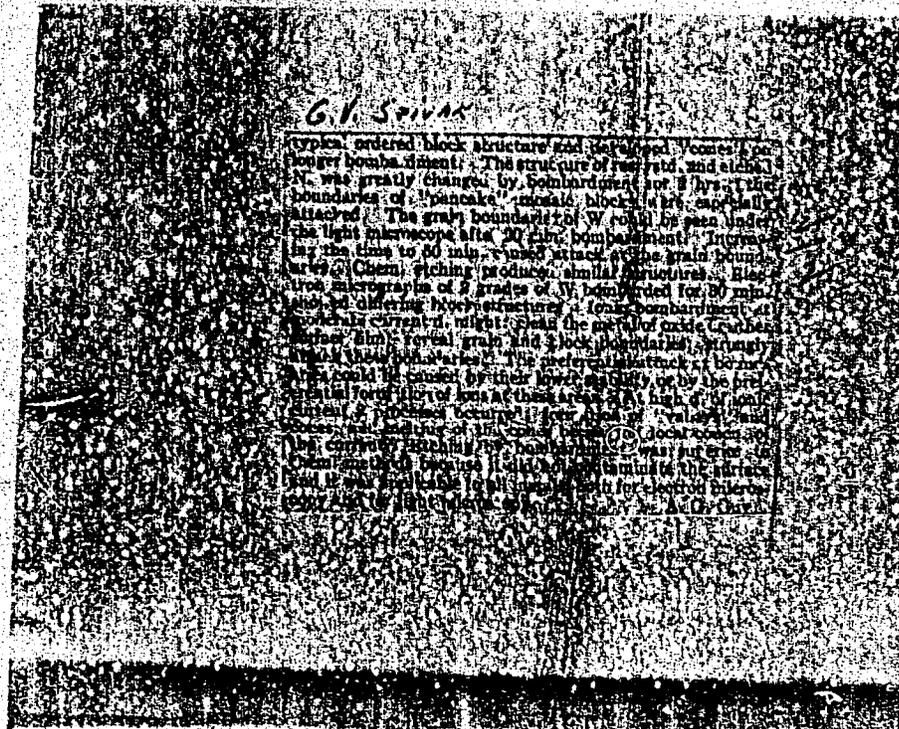
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY surg.)

KIBERDINA, T.N.

USSR

Etching metals by ionic bombardment. Q. V. Solov'ev and T. N. Kiberdina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 1951, 106-14; discussion, 114-15 (1952).—Etching of Ni, Cu, and Al for electron microscopy was done by bombardment with pos. ions. Recrystn. was carried out in air at 1100° for 6 hrs. for Ni, and at 600° for 2 hrs. for Cu and Al. The Cu was cleaned by dipping in concd. HNO₃. The Ni was cleaned by making it the anode in concd. HNO₃ with a Pb cathode. Chem. etching of Ni was done with a 1:1 mixt. of 70% HNO₃ and 50% glacial acetic acid, or a soln. of 2 to 3 cc. Br in 100 cc. MeOH. Chem. etching of Cu was done with a 10% aq. soln. of (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ alone or in a 1:1 mixt. with HNO₃. Chem. etching of Al was done with a 1:1 mixt. of HCl and MeOH and the film produced during etching was removed by using a weak soln. of HNO₃. Replicas for electron microscopy were prepd. by the oxide method for Ni and Al, by the silica method for Cu, and by the polystyrene-silica method for W. Ionic bombardment was done in a tube filled with He or Ar under a pressure of 0.1 to 0.01 mm. Hg, with a discharge current of 2 to 3 ma., 1.5 to 2 kv., and a cathode area of 2 sq. cm. When unrecrystd., chem. etched Al was bombarded for 0.5 to 1 hr.; the electron micrograph clearly showed the boundaries of the mosaic blocks. Recrystd. Al showed the

(OVER)



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BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA,
I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.;
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Iautsevichus [Iaucevicius, L.]) Vil'nyusskogo universiteta
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(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE compl)
(ARRHYTHMIA etiol)

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